

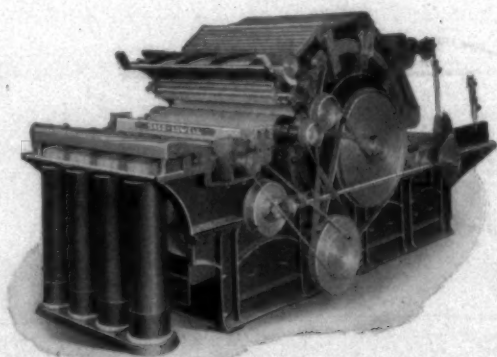
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 7, 1914

NUMBER 10

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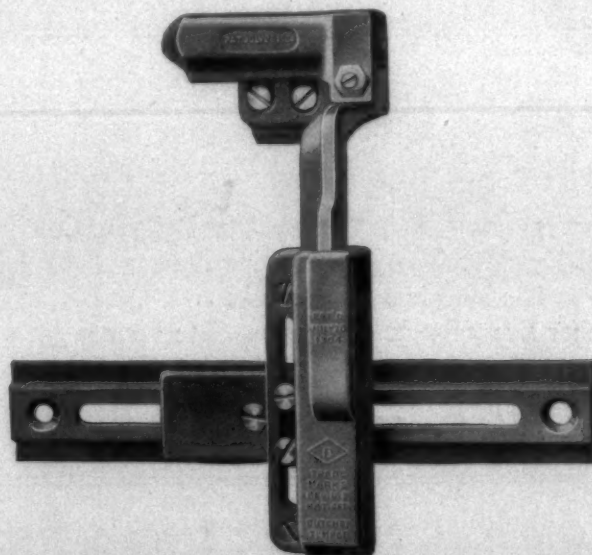
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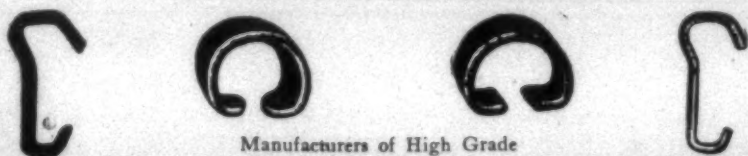
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Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
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SPARTANBURG S.C.

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ELECTRIC CONTRACTS

WM. L. PUFFER before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Whenever it appears desirable for a manufacturer to compare the probable cost of producing his own power as against the purchase of it from some corporation, he finds immediately that there is great difficulty, due to a complete want of understanding by the purchaser of the terms used by the seller; in short, the contract agent begins to talk in what is substantially a foreign language and it is to be feared that in some cases explanations are purposely avoided.

Trouble and misunderstanding always appear when a seller is obliged to use terms and words not clearly understood by the buyer, and it is practically impossible to talk even the simplest electrical matters without making use of technical expressions, and when it is necessary to discuss the complications of the fluctuations of a mill load and the proper rates suitable to such conditions the average keen business man is soon beyond his depth.

It naturally happens that the electric company having repeated demands for some sort of a contract form of selling power will soon draw up a "standard power contract" which will embody all of the things which experience has shown to be desirable from the point of view of the company. Many of these contract forms have fine print "regulations" or "conditions," which are hereby made a part of this agreement and which must be examined very carefully to find the effect they have on the apparent meaning of the main contract.

These "conditions" refer generally to matters unknown to the purchaser and do not from their phraseology seem to refer to any material thing concerning the trade which is being made.

One of the earliest inquiries during the preliminaries of a power contract will be "how many horse power will the mill require?" Generally speaking, there is no great difficulty in arriving at some idea of this quantity either from a skillful study of proper indicator cards or the known requirements of new machinery. It must be remembered that this is merely a statement of the largest ordinary amount of power it will take to run the mill and is liable to considerable error and is also in a way a sort of aver-

age estimate.

Next in order will be the necessity of estimating the probable amount of time in the year that the assumed horse power will be used. The answer will be found in the number of hours the plant will operate in a year of 3,000, 2,800 or 2,500 hours of full time. The result should be expressed in horse power hours and may or may not include a proper allowance for overtime, night work, short hours and partial time, but it is a correct and definite way of stating the actual requirements for a working year.

The words "horse power year" constitute a very common expression often used in an endeavor to give definiteness to a statement of the requirements of a mill, but probably no two people will give the same exact statement of the meaning of the term, as can be seen by the examination of several definitions that can be made up. A horse power year might be—

Definition No. 1. Exactly one horse power steadily day and night throughout the year, or 1 H. P. x 365 days x 24 hours equals 8,760 hours use of exactly one horse power.

Definition No. 2. Exactly one horse power steadily day and night throughout the year except Sundays and, say, three holidays, or 1 H. P. x 319 days x 24 hours equals 7,440 hours use of exactly one horse power.

Definition No. 3. Exactly one horse power steadily for a ten hour day for every day in the year, or 1 H. P. x 365 days x 10 hours equals 3,650 hours use of exactly one horse power.

Definition No. 4. Exactly one horse power steadily for a ten hour day except Sundays and, say three holidays, or 1 H. P. x 310 days x hours, equals 3,100 hours use of exactly one horse power.

Definition No. 5. Exactly one horse power steadily for an eight hour day excepting Sundays, and, three holidays, or 1 H. P. x 310 days x hours equals 2,480 hours use of exactly one horse power.

In place of the perfectly steady load assumed in the previous definitions we could assume that the load would fluctuate by exactly the same amount (say 10 per cent) above and below the exact one horse power and that the fluctuations lasted relatively short time. In this case

the total horse power hours in any given definition of a year would correspond exactly with the previous examples and the average horse power would be just one. If the driving power were limited to exactly one horse power this average horse power could not be operated and it would be necessary to be certain of one and one-tenth horse power, that is, the available capacity would have to be 10 per cent larger in order to carry the average horse power.

Now consider a load which never exceeds one horse power, but due to the necessary time required to stop some machine or process, the full horse power is not required all of the time. This is probably more nearly the average man's idea of a horse power year, and it is exceedingly indefinite because of the unknown amount and time the load falls off, and to this uncertainty is added the questions of hours' use per year as raised in the first examples. It takes but a moment's thought to show the glaring uncertainty as to the exact number of horse power actually required or taken to make up a horse power year. As a matter of fact, there are a very few power users who know exactly how many horse power they require, or even vaguely estimate the number of horse power hours they use in a year.

In order to deal with these uncertainties it will be necessary to introduce two ideas and to assign names to them. The first is "demand" and it will be taken to mean the highest number of horse power required at any one of the several times when the load for any reason temporarily or momentarily increases. In other words, it is the size of the theoretical engine which could just carry the maximum load and the slightest increase would cause it to shut down, or in fewer words, it is the greatest amount of power ever required at any time.

The name of the other idea is "load factor," meaning a number representing the percentage which the total horse power used in a given time, such as a day, month or year, is of the total horse-power hours that would have been used had the power been used steadily at the maximum rate used at any moment during the time.

Combining the two ideas, we would say that the "demand" is the

greatest use of power at any time and the "load factor" is the percentage which the actual horse power hours are to what they would have been if the "demand" had been used continuously or in other words, the load factor is the percentage the average load is of the maximum.

Unfortunately "load factor" has been used in connection with the day of eight, ten or twenty-four hours, a month or a year of different numbers of hours, consequently the term is dangerous in a contract unless very carefully defined. The writer has never yet been present at a conference or attempt to fix a price without there being a misunderstanding as to why a "mill horse power year" was not exceeding definite and as positive as "kilowatts used in a year."

The reason why this is so, can be found in the fact that no engineer in charge of a steam engine has the means of measuring the actual number of horse power hours his engine has developed. The best he can do is to take indicator cards at times assumed to represent the average load and then try to estimate or guess the number of hours the load will be or has been used, and even then he has no idea of the under load runs and the runs at odd times. On the other hand, the electrical engineer has many simple and accurate methods and instruments which clearly show by charts, dials or pointers any or all of the desired results.

The electrical terms kilowatt and kilowatt hour are now generally used in place of horse power and horse power hour, the electrical unit being almost exactly one-third larger.

Nearly all power prices are made up of the demand and the load factor charges, in a contract or rate sheet they are indicated by such expressions as "meter," "demand," "service," "service," "readiness to serve," "primary," "first twenty-four hours' use of the demand" and special prices for the first given block of power, etc.

This charge is based upon the assumption that there must be a certain part of the whole generating plant assigned to the use of the customer all of the time and that cannot safely be used to serve any

(Continued on Page 8.)

Textile Machinery Exhibit

It was very difficult to get a complete write-up of all the exhibits at the Textile Machinery show in Boston, but the following covers the most important ones.

Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Company had a very interesting exhibit at the Textile Exhibition, at Space 41 on the ground floor, in Department A. The main feature of this exhibit was of one of their small bronze dyeing machines. The machine which was shown is an exact duplicate of many which are in use in textile schools, laboratories and other places where small batches of material are to be dyed. This machine was identical in construction and principle with the larger machines. This machine was provided with overhead hoist and trolley and other accessories which made the exhibit a miniature reproduction of the larger machines as installed for actual operation in dye houses. The interior of the machine was open so that the method and principle of operation could be clearly and easily understood by the visitors.

Among the other interesting things exhibited were samples of various materials which are being dyed by users of the Psarski Dyeing Machine. Among these samples were tops, cheeses, hosiery, warp and many other materials.

Mr. Inman, who thoroughly understands the operation of the Psarski Machine, was in charge of the exhibition.

Whitin Machine Works.

The exhibit of the Whitin Machine Works consisted of two systems of waste manufacture, the Wooden Tape Condenser System, which is primarily for fitting and the Cotton Combination system, which is primarily for warp yarns.

The Wooden System consists of a full roll card or breaker, with Whitin Brammel type automatic feed in which the raw waste mixture is started. From this card the stock goes to full roller type finisher card, the connecting device between these two cards being a diagonal feed aperley type. This finished cone has a tape condenser head of the Whitin Joseph type with 96 good ends waste ends. The stock from this card, on jack spools with 12 or 24 ends goes, to either the Pease or Smith type of Whitin Spinning frame.

The Pease frame is a new development incorporating the combination of both the mule and ring type of cotton spinning. Among the interesting features of this Pease frame is the fact that the spindle rail travels rather than the ring rail resulting in a constant traveler pull both at top and bottom of a 9-inch traverse. The Smith frame is a modification of the regular cotton ring frames the main differences being extra large sizes throughout, with three bottom and four top rolls. Bottom 1 4-8, front 1 5-8, middle 3-4 inch back. Top rolls are back self weighted 1 inch solid

steel and the two front roll are 5-8 inch leather covered rolls.

This gives minimum setting of 7-16 inch bite.

Carrier belt is used in place of old scavenger roll.

The other system consists of breaker roller card with Brammel feed, and 2 coilers on front. A derby double with 40 ends and making a 19 1-2 inch lap came next.

The finisher card was a regular cotton card with metallic breast, fancy and 8 coiler front, using 12x 36 cans.

The sliver went direct from this card to a 9x4 1-2 slubber and from there to a heavy type four roller spinning frame.

General Electric Company.

At the textile exhibition the General Electric Company's exhibit showed four frame drive motors, picker motors, spinning frame motors, form L motors and loom motors in operation, with instruments to show their starting characteristics.

Cloth gears and pinions were shown in operation.

All sizes and styles of Mazda lamps and Holophane reflectors (both glass and steel) suitable for textile mill lighting were also seen.

Special controlling devices for textile mill motors were found in the G.-E. exhibit as well as in those of twenty-five or more leading textile machinery manufacturers.

The evidence of the intelligent and successful study of textile machinery requirements by the General Electric Company was demonstrated by a careful inspections of the special textile motor applications to be found in the exhibits of the following textile manufacturers: Potter & Johnson Machine Co., Whitin Machine Works, Mason Machine Works, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Stafford Company, Saco-Lowell Shops, Foster Machine Co., Universal Winding Co., Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Oswald Lever Co., Draper Company, Davis & Furber.

Albany Lubricating Co.

The Albany Lubricating Co. had an attractive exhibit showing their line of Albany grease and other products.

Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.

This company were exhibiting their lubricating oils and to a small extent also showed their new product "Slashol."

Mason Machine Works.

The Mason Machine Works had an unusually attractive exhibit but as this was described in detail in our issue of April 23rd, we will not repeat the description. Mr. Cox was in charge.

Alfred Suter.

Alfred Suter of New York, had an interesting exhibit of specialties. One of the most interesting was an apparatus for putting on and taking off travelers. He also showed power testers for yarn and cloth, conditioning ovens, recording yarn

scales, yarn boards, twist testers, etc. Mr. Suter was in charge.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons, of Philadelphia, exhibited a flat seam sewing machine and one of the dryers, which was equipped with a new guide known as the Foxwell, and also with a Simpson winding device. W. S. Rowley was in charge.

J. B. Ford Co.

The J. B. Ford Co., of Wyandotte, Mich., had a very complete line of cotton silk and woolen goods, hosiery and yarns, on which their products had been used. An interesting feature was a fur fabric. Antiseptic cotton made in the South with J. B. Ford Co., products was also shown. F. S. Klebart was in charge.

Franklin Process Co.

The Franklin Process Co., of Providence, R. I., showed a small worsted and also a cotton machine, and both of them were doing the actual dyeing in the exhibit hall. The exhibit also contained goods from the Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., which were made from yarns dyed in the Franklin Process Machine. J. B. Barrett and G. C. Urquhart were in charge.

American Warp Drawing-in Machine Co.

The feature of this exhibit was a new machine, a semi-automatic machine for drawing in any number of harness on fancy work. After each end was drawn in by the operative the pattern chain caused the next harness to be drawn in rise slightly above the others and the operation therefore could make no mistake.

Special leasing attachment for slashers and other machines were shown. E. F. Hathaway was in charge and was assisted by A. W. Harris of Atlanta.

S. F. Bowser Co.

This company exhibited a very complete line of oil handling devices.

Henry L. Scott & Co.

This company exhibited their yarn testers and other devices.

Richards, Atkinson & Hasericks.

The company exhibited an imported cotton comber.

American Moistening Co.

One of the most interesting things in the entire machinery exhibit was the Standard System for Conditioning and Regain, which was exhibited by the American Moistening Co. A large metal room was provided for yarns in skeins or on bobbins and a regulated system of humidity that conditions the yarn and gives regain.

The American Moistening Co. also exhibited their various forms of humidifier heads, and regulating devices and also a cluster of tangential atomizers. Frank Comins was in charge of the exhibit.

Barber-Colman Co.

This company exhibited their regular Model E machine and the Barber Knotters, and as a special

feature a tie-in machine called a perambulator which can be carried to the back of the looms. R. E. McCausland was in charge.

Ashworth Bros.

Ashworth Bros. exhibited a machine for making card clothing for top flats and as it was in operation it attracted a crowd throughout the entire week. W. H. Bigelow of Charlotte, and J. W. Horner of Atlanta, were at the booth much of the time.

Cell Drier Machine Co.

The Cell Drier Machine Co. had on exhibit a new model machine driven by a roller chain. It was designed to save floor space and is very compact and efficient.

Carrier Air Conditioning Co.

This company had a very elaborate exhibit showing a complete system for cooling, heating and ventilating; also having automatic control.

The feature of the exhibit was the fact that it covered a small building of two stories in order to demonstrate that one system could give different heat and humidity in different rooms. The exhibit was in charge of J. I. Lyle and E. T. Lyle and attracted much attention.

Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

The Leatheroid Mfg. Co., with J. W. Cass in charge, exhibited a full line of roving cans and doffer boxes. The cans were seamless with rolled rims and steel bottoms. The boxes had bottom steel bands.

Steel Heddles Mfg. Co.

The Steel Heddles Mfg. Co., had on exhibit a full line of their metal doups, flat steel heddles, and a simplex drawing in machine. As they were in the space next to the Southern Textile Bulletin we saw that much interest was taken in their exhibit, which was in charge of Robt. J. Friestag, J. J. Kaufman and J. H. Hill. Part of the looms in every loom exhibited were equipped with steel heddles from this company.

N. Y. Revolving Portable Elev. Co.

The revolving elevators for handling cotton and goods attracted much attention.

R. & J. Dick Co.

A full line of Dick Belt was exhibited in their booth.

Klauder-Weldon.

Two Klauder-Weldon dyeing machines were exhibited and also a skeleton machine.

Textile Finishing Machine Co.

They exhibited a suspension skein mercerizing machine and also calender and drying rollers.

Wm. Sellers & Co.

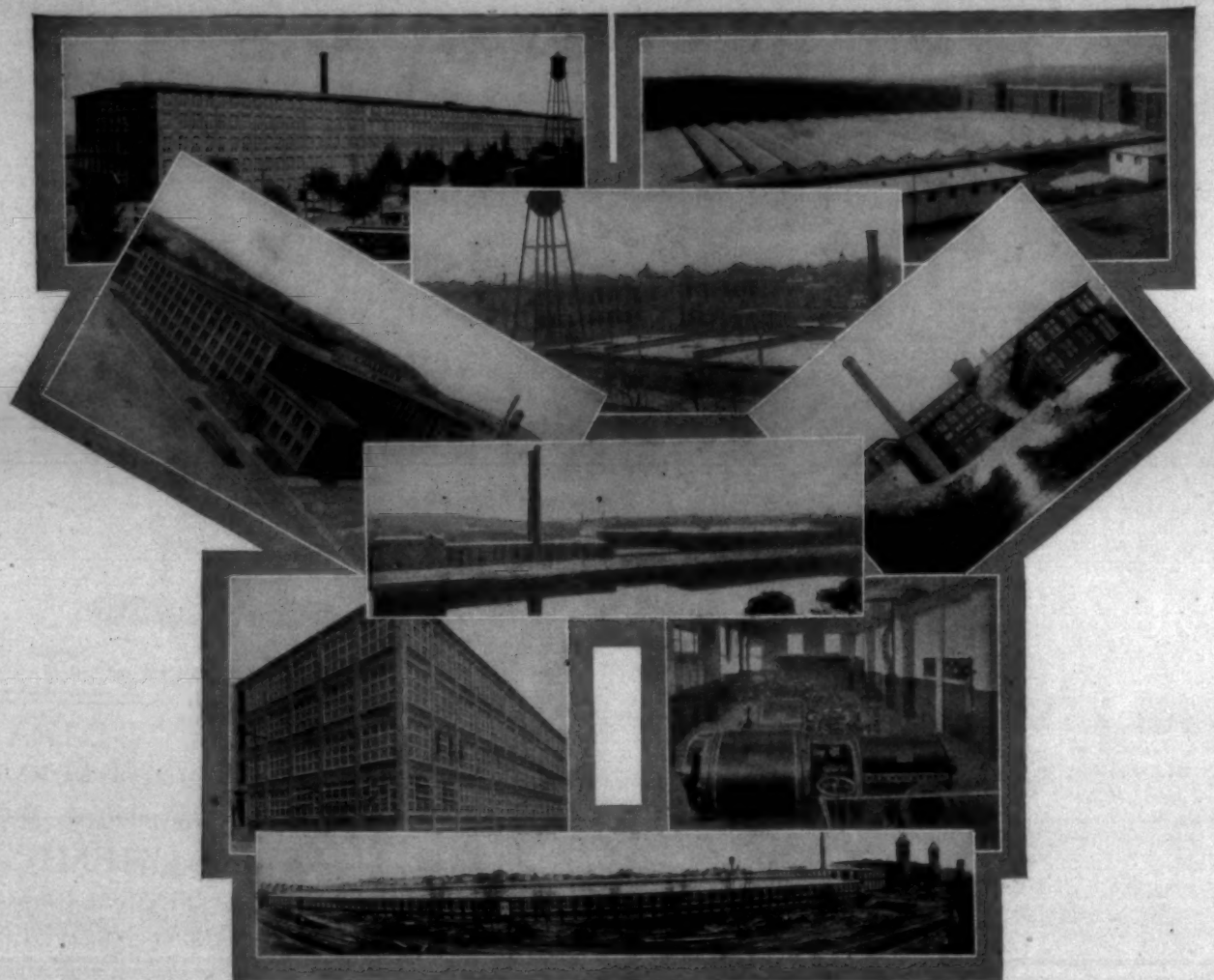
They had a full line of shafting, hangers and pulleys, most of them being in operation.

S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co.

A line of ball bearings were exhibited and also several machines with S. K. F. bearings.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.

The feature of the exhibit of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works (Continued on Page 6.)



G-E Mill Power Equipment Predominates in 1913 Construction

A list of the important mill construction work during 1913 reads like a roll of General Electric Company textile mill power equipment sales. There are good sound reasons for this preference shown at a time when industrial competition demands the utmost return from every dollar invested in productive machinery.

The textile mill power experts of the General Electric Company will be glad to show you how electric drive assists in meeting competition. This service is freely offered without implied obligation to buy. It is based on the experience gained in installing apparatus to apply 75 per cent of the electric power used in the textile industry today.

Mills Having Extensive Construction Work Done in 1913

NAME OF COMPANY	Electric Power	G-E Equip. Used	NAME OF COMPANY	Electric Power	G-E Equip. Used	NAME OF COMPANY	Electric Power	G-E Equip. Used
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills	Yes	Yes	Cosmos Cotton Co.	Yes	Yes	Saxonia Dress Goods Co.	Yes	No
Pacific Mills.	Yes	Yes	Lonsdale Mfg. Co.	No	No	Chalmers Knitting Co.	In part	No
Riverside & Dan River Mills...	Yes	Yes	Empire Cotton Co.	Yes	Yes	H. C. Aberle	Yes	Yes
Ludlow Mfg. Associates.	Yes	Yes	Hope Webbing Co.	Yes	Yes	Moorhead Mills	Yes	Yes
Erlanger Cotton Mills.....	Yes	Yes	Lincoln Mill	No	No	Sterling Knit Goods Co.....	Yes	No
Woodside Cotton Mills.....	Yes	Yes	Crystal Spring Bleachery.....	Yes	No	Potter Knitting Co.....	Yes	No
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	Yes	Yes	Sterling Mills.....	Yes	Yes	Whitehead Hosiery Mills.....	Yes	Yes
Virginia Cotton Mills.....	Yes	Yes	Columbus Mfg. Co.	Yes	Yes	Russell Mfg. Co.	Yes	Yes
Dixie Cotton Mills.....	Yes	No	Cleveland Worsted Mills	No	No			
Andrew McLean Co.	Yes	Yes						

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Chicago, Ill.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Denver, Colo.

District Offices in:

Atlanta, Ga.
San Francisco, Cal.

Sales Offices in all Large Cities

Textile Machinery Exhibit.

(Continued from Page 4)
exhibit was the fact that every loom exhibited was automatic.

Among the looms the special feature was a heavy duck loom with a shuttle changing mechanism. The other looms were a four color terry towel loom, a four color jacquard blanket loom, a two color gingham loom, a six color gingham loom, a four box heavy worsted loom, an 84 inch piece dye loom with Draper magazine.

All of the above looms were in operation and attracted much attention.

W. T. Lane & Bro.

The exhibit of W. T. Lane & Bro., consisted of their well known line of canvas baskets. It was in charge of E. E. Curley and A. H. Lane.

Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.

The Woonsocket Machine and Press Co. had as a feature the Campbell Aspirator for cotton cards, causing two jets of air to traverse and blow through the screens, thereby keeping the point of the wire clean.

They also exhibited a roving frame, which was run by a half inch belt and which was claimed to have been the lightest running frame in the world. It had a chain bobbin drive.

Their drawing frame was equipped with Campbell ball bearing rolls.

Potter & Johnston.

The Potter & Johnston Machine Co. exhibited their latest model card with a single belt drive, adjustable feed roll, comb operated from disengaging gears and a low front.

They also exhibited a single beater breaker lapper to which was attached a double hopper feed with waste stock mixer. The small hopper for feeding in and mixing waste attracted much attention.

Fales & Jenks.

The Fales & Jenks Machine Co. exhibited their latest model tape driven spinning frame with ball bearing spindles and cylinders, steel creel, sheet steel clearers. A novel attachment was the traveling thread board and beam clearer. They also exhibited a heavy tape drive twister for handling yarn from warper beams.

Easton & Burnham.

Easton & Burnham Machine Co. exhibited a late model spooler and reel with several new features.

T. C. Entwistle Co.

T. C. Entwistle Co. exhibit a beam wapper and also balling attachment for same.

John Hetherington & Sons.

The Nasmith comber with Roth Aspirator which is driven by a fan underneath was exhibited. This comber was also provided with a waste reclaiming device which condensed the waste and put it through a coiler into a can.

They also exhibited for the first time in this country a Hetherington Camless Cone winder, which appeared to be a very simple and efficient machine.

The Cooleemee Quill Cleaner.

The Cooleemee Quill Cleaning machine of Concord, N. C., was in oper-

ation and attracted considerable attention on account of the smoothness and efficiency of its operation.

The Automatic Belt Clamp.

A very efficient and useful machine was the Automatic Belt Clamp shown by Jones & Hardy. It is designed to hold belts of almost any size when they are to be laced as cemented and it will unquestionably save much time and labor for the master mechanics.

C. J. Root & Co.

C. J. Root & Co. of Bristol, R. I., exhibited their full and well-known line of counters.

Philadelphia Drying Machine Co.

The Philadelphia Drying Machine Co. did not have any machinery on exhibit but they showed photograph of their various dryers.

Foster Machine Co.

The Foster Machine Co., whose exhibit was in charge of E. T. Fowler, showed in operation their No. 12 model cone winder, No. 25 Model double and a No. 24 model tube winder. The last named machine had special bearings which were filled with Non-Fluid Oil from the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Hess-Bright Mfg. Co.

The Hess Bright Mfg. Co., had a larger space filled with a number of machines, all of which were fitted with their ball bearings.

Macrodi Fiber Co.

The Macrodi Fiber Co. exhibited their line of fiber spools. Harry Ballou was in charge.

Dana A. Courtney Co.

This company exhibited a very complete line of bobbins and quills.

Stuart W. Cramer.

An exceedingly well arranged and interesting exhibit was that of the Cramer System of Humidifying and Air Conditioning. The heads and other apparatus were in this system were shown as well as the automatic control devices. This booth attracted a large number of visitors and with exception of the Cooleemee Quill Cleaner, was the only Southern machinery exhibit.

Saco-Lowell Shops.

On account of posts which were situated in the space of the Saco-Lowell Shops and which were not shown on the plan furnished them, they were not able to install their entire exhibit.

The feature of their exhibit was a new spooler for handling filling wind bobbins through the use of a ball tension device. The spooler also had many new features including a gear traverse change and a mangle wheel through which the shape of bobbins could be instantly changed. Other features were a bobbin return and a relief motion.

A breaker waste card was shown which had a new feature which was an apron delivery. A new beam warper showed a patented expansion comb. The well-known camless winder with several improvements was shown as was also a twister for bearing twisting from warper beams.

A late model spinning frame with tape drive and a new variable speed

CLEAN FLOORS MEANS LOWEST FIRE RISK
SPECIAL
SAVOGRAN 1 pound makes 2 gallons Jelly or soft soap.
Soft Soap Powder In this way barrel lasts twice as long.
Prices and further details on request.
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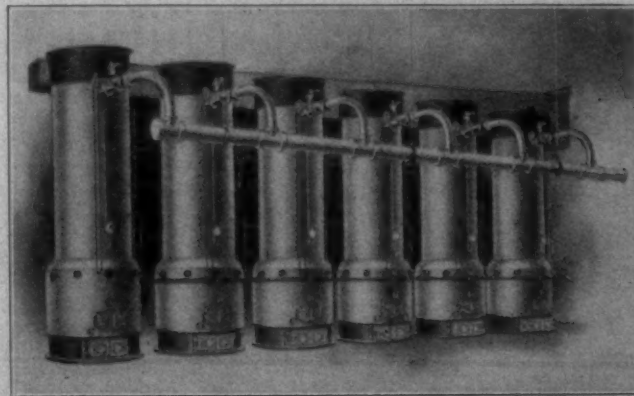
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Northern Office

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motor attracted much attention. Jas. Strang was in charge of the exhibit.

The Draper Company.

The exhibit of this company was in keeping with the liberal and progressive policy of that company and attracted considerable attention. A special feature was the microps recording yarn tester in continuous operation.

Their exhibit of looms contained the following:

One M. Model, 40-inch loom, for making fine goods, using 6 3-4-inch filling battery with cop filling. The loom is equipped with cut gears, high roll worm take up, Roper let off, double fork, feeler, single thread stop motion arranged in four banks, and with lightweight drop wires, roll and shaft harness motion for two shade goods. It has the Durkin Thin Place Preventer and special Dutcher Temples with 4 1-4-inch rolls.

One E Model, 36-inch loom, with filling battery for 8 3-4-inch bobbin with extra large diameter, high roll take up, Roper let off, single filling fork, single thread warp stop motion, Lacey Overhead Harness Motion arranged for four shade work.

One P Model loom for 36-inch goods with filling battery for 8 3-4-inch bobbins, extra large diameter, high roll take up, chain friction let off, single filling fork, feeler, single thread warp stop motion, overhead spring harness motion arranged for four shade weaving.

One K Model loom for 36-inch goods with 7 3-8-inch filling battery using cop filling. It has high roll

take up with Nutting improvement chain friction let off, Durkin Preventer, single filling fork, feeler, single thread warp stop motion, 20-harness Crompton & Knowles dobby of Stafford pattern.

One 90-inch L Model loom with battery for 8-inch bobbins, high roll take up, compound let off, single filling fork, single thread warp stop motion, roll and shaft harness motion, roll and shaft harness motion, Dutcher temples with 4 1-4-inch rolls.

One 36-inch H. Model loom, with filling battery for eight-inch bobbins, special corduroy take-up, extra heavy chain friction let off, vibrating whip roll, single filling fork, feeler, single thread warp stop motion, side cam harness motion for eight shade, and with nine throw for corduroy weave, special selva temple.

One 40-inch E Model loom, with filling battery for eight-inch bobbins, high roll worm take up, cut gears, Roper let off, single filling fork, single thread warp stop motion arranged in three banks, roll and shaft harness motion for two shade weave.

One 30-inch E Model loom with battery for 8-inch bobbins, steel harness warp stop motion, high roll take up, Roper let off, single filling fork with special feeler using Straw's patent shuttle and feeler devices, steel harness warp stop motion, roll and shaft overhead work.

Lyon Mfg. Co.

This company had on exhibit one

of their machines for cleaning quills and a new machine for cleaning the waste from roving frame bobbins.

The Stafford Company.

The exhibit of the Stafford Company comprised eleven "Ideal" Automatic Looms, each weaving a different fabric, some on cop and others on bobbin filling, and one loom was running both cop and bobbin filling in the same magazine to demonstrate the fact peculiar to Stafford Automatic Looms, that they handle cop filling as readily as bobbin.

One of the looms was driven by a direct connected General Electric motor. The others were belt driven from a line of overhead shafting, which was driven by a single General Electric motor so that a demonstration was afforded of both the group and individual electric drive.

The looms were making the following goods:

32-inch bags, 64 x 68, 24's warp and 42's filling. This loom was equipped with the new Stafford bag motion and was weaving complete bags.

Terry Towel loom. This loom was weaving handsome terry towel with the new improved Stafford terry motion, and created unusual interest on account of the very handsome quality of towel it was turning out.

Duck Loom. This was the latest model of Stafford Duck Loom, and was making a high grade 12 ounce fabric.

Denim Loom. This loom was making a blue denim 64 x 38, 9's warp and 12's filling.

40-inch Sheeting Loom, making a sheeting 80 x 80, 28's warp, 44's filling.

32-inch fine goods loom, making a piece of goods 64 x 64, 40's combed warp and 40's filling.

62-inch Worsted loom, making a piece of worsted dress goods, equipped with the latest improved Stafford positive dobby.

Broad sheeting loom, making a 90-inch sheeting, 68 x 72, 20's warp and 28's filling.

36-inch Towel Loom, making a cotton towel, equipped with a double cylinder dobby for weaving the border.

36-inch Corduroy loom, making a very handsome piece of corduroy, 36 x 350, 30-3 warp, 21's filling.

40-inch fine goods loom, making 72 x 72 goods, 60's warp, 70's filling.

The ball bearing loom with new shuttle change motion for fine goods was a feature of the exhibit. A positive dobby on a worsted loom and a double contact feeler were also especially noted.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.

During the week many took advantage of calling at the attractive exhibit of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., in Department D. Conspicuous in the back-ground of the exhibit stood a large picture of the factory, Jersey City, above which was a list of Dixon Products, well-known to the Textile trade, including Dixon's Textile Crayons, lubrication, Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint and Pipe Joint Compound. Surrounding the picture and displayed on the counters

(Continued on Page 8)

Textile Machinery Exhibit.

(Continued from Page 7.)

were cans and packages of various Dixon products, and samples affording a good opportunity for inspection. The Dixon men in attendance were H. A. Nealley, Guy W. Hart, C. A. Shaw, L. W. Brooks, and A. K. Ingraham.

Universal Winding Company.

The Universal Winding Company had a very complete exhibit of their various winders, all being in operation. The feature of the exhibit was a new machine known as the Progressive Winder, and which is especially adapted to doubling fine yarns for twisting.

Another new idea was the application of a variable speed motor to winding. Other machines exhibited were a doubler for automobile tire yarns, a double for worsted yarns, a No. 90 far silk and cotton which also had a bunch builder attachment. The exhibit was in charge of F. H. Bishop, Chas. W. Pierce, A. L. Jackson, Sidney Owens and F. J. Quinn.

G. M. Parks Co.

The G. M. Park Co. had a very attractive exhibit of the Turbo Humilifer, and the Ingersol-Rand Air Compressors, which are used with their system. They show the ring construction system of Turbo head, which is especially adapted for saw tooth roof mills. They also showed their cluster tank system. R. S. Parks, T. W. Parks, B. S. Cottrell (former Southern representative) and others were in charge of the exhibit.

Jackson Belt Lacer.

This space showed the machine for the Jackson endless wire belt lacing and also products of same.

Diamond States Fiber Co.

This company showed their line of cans and boxes, the quality and appearance of which attracted much attention. They are well known to Southern mills with which they do a large business.

Wm. Firth.

A very interesting exhibit was that of Wm. Firth. Besides the Dustless Card Stripper which is well known in the South, they showed as a new product broomless floor sweepers. The No. 1 machine is for driven from the traction wheels. It the lint from under machines while No. 2 machine is designed to pick up the lint from the floor by air suction. Both machines are to be pushed by hand and the fan system is

is interesting to know that these machines were evolved from an invention of Geo. Harris, superintendent of the Lanett (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

Visited Dary Ring Traveler Co.

On Thursday of last week John E. Humphries, Southern representative

of the Dary Ring Traveler Co., carried a party from Boston to Taunton, Mass., for an automobile ride over Taunton and visit to the plant of the Dary Ring Traveler Co. Those in the party were S. C. Thomas, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. W. Kelly and J. M. Alexander, Pelzer, S. C., and C. H. Strickland, Belton, S. C.

Among Those Present

There being no registration system at the Textile Machinery Exhibit in Boston, Mass., it was impossible to get a complete list of Southern men present, but we endeavored to make a note of those whom we saw and while some that we saw are possibly omitted the following is a almost complete list of those from the South, who were present in the exhibition hall:

Alabama.

Scott Maxwell, Cordova.
J. J. Bradley, Huntsville.
J. A. Roundtree, Mobile.
M. M. McCall, Opelika.
T. H. Rennie, Pell City.
George S. Baker, Mobile.

Georgia.

J. W. Horner, Atlanta.
L. L. Arnold, Atlanta.
John Hill, Atlanta.
R. V. Porter, Atlanta.
A. B. Carter, Athens.
D. D. Towers, Canton.
J. A. Mandeville, Carrollton.
Gordon Johnstone, Atlanta, Ga.
S. Y. Austin, La Grange.
Fuller E. Callaway, LaGrange.
H. P. Park, La Grange.

Mississippi.

T. L. Wainwright, Stonewall, Miss.

North Carolina.

Eugene Holt, Burlington.
S. B. Alexander, Charlotte.
E. T. Garsed, Charlotte.
David Clark, Charlotte.
R. M. Miller, Jr., Charlotte.
Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte.
J. H. Mayes, Charlotte.
Allen Milliron, Charlotte.
Rogers W. Davis, Charlotte.
Charles W. Pierce, Charlotte.
A. L. Jackson, Charlotte.
W. H. Porcher, Charlotte.
Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte.
W. H. Bigelow, Charlotte.
Albert Escott, Charlotte.
A. J. Crampton, Charlotte.
Fred H. White, Charlotte.
J. Leak Spencer, Charlotte.
Kirl Bicknell, Charlotte.

D. C. Dunn, Charlotte.
E. C. Dwelle, Charlotte.
E. A. Fairbanks, Charlotte.
H. H. Boyd, Charlotte.
B. C. Cooke, Charlotte.
C. W. Johnston, Charlotte.
C. B. Bryant, Charlotte.
Horace Johnson, Charlotte.
T. M. Constable, Charlotte.
L. W. Thomason, Charlotte.
William Lee, Charlotte.
T. V. Terrell, Coolemees.
W. B. Bruton, Concord.
J. W. Cannon, Concord.
J. W. Cannon, Jr., Concord.
T. H. Webb, Duke, N. C.
W. F. Carr, Durham.
D. H. Jones, Fayetteville.
J. M. Butler, Fayetteville.
A. H. Vann, Franklinton.
A. E. Moore, Gastonia.
George B. Cocker, Gastonia.
R. W. Glenn, Greensboro.
T. E. Gardner, Greensboro, N. C.
D. Y. Cooper, Henderson.
John Scott, High Point.
C. D. Welch, Mayesworth.
H. A. Rhyne, Mt. Holly.
A. N. James, Mt. Pleasant.
S. F. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids.
J. A. Long, Jr., Roxboro.
Kenneth Tanner, Rutherfordton.
W. M. Saunders, Smithfield.
A. I. McDonald, St. Pauls.
A. R. McEachern, St. Pauls.
T. J. Lillard, Thomasville.
Charles G. Hill, Thomasville.
W. A. Ervin, West Durham.
E. K. Powe, West Durham.
W. P. Phillips, West Durham.
Thomas Nelson, West Raleigh.
A. H. Bahnson, Winston-Salem.

South Carolina.

B. B. Gossett, Anderson.
Charles Causey, Anderson.
C. H. Strickland, Belton.
W. D. Ingle, Chester.
Charles D. Doggett, Clemson College.
M. O. Alexander, Greenville.
H. G. Welborn, Columbia.
W. P. Hamrick, Columbia.
S. W. Winns, Columbia.
D. T. Bagwell, Columbia.
J. M. Cannon, Fountain Inn.

C. W. Spencer, Greenville.
Lewis W. Parker, Greenville, S. C.
J. S. Palber, Greenville.
James H. Maxwell, Greenville.
George McNider, Greenville.
Edwin Howard, Greenville.
W. E. Beattie, Greenville.
E. F. Woodside, Greenville.
J. D. Woodside, Greenville.
F. G. Cobb, Inman, S. C.
E. C. Gwaltney, McColl.
J. M. Davis, Newberry.
T. J. Digby, Newberry.
H. B. Jennings, Spartanburg.
John A. Law, Spartanburg.
J. M. Alexander, Pelzer.
J. W. Kelly, Pelzer.
Alex. Long, Rock Hill.
W. W. Moore, Rock Hill.
S. C. Thomas, Spartanburg.
M. G. Stone, Spartanburg.
M. R. Macomson, Spartanburg.
W. C. Cobb, Ware Shoals, S. C.
John E. Humphries, Walhalla.

Virginia.

Geo. W. Robertson, Danville.

Electric Contracts.

(Continued from Page 3.)

other demand, and that there is a certain part of the lines, transformers, meters and the like usable only by the customer. This may or may not be wholly true in any given the line could in whole or in part be used, it would follow that the fixed charges ought to be reduced to the first consumer. The idea is, however, right and equitable.

Interruptions due to loss by fire of either mill or power plant are liable to happen, but are generally correct estimate of a future power cost, as the demand can only be measured by making it, and even then it is liable to be raised at any time by a few moments' call for a little more power and once raised can never fall. It does not assume any holidays, strikes or the like and is usually the cause of a large part of misunderstanding of a meter bill.

Sometimes the demand is determined monthly and sometimes yearly, but in any case it would pay to install some form of recording meter showing the amount and time of the maximum loads, because from this data it would be possible to rearrange some part of the work with a very material reduction of the demand charge. This charge is quite a variable one, ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the total bill. It would be evident that a large demand which always came at a time when the power company had plen-

(Continued on Page 9.)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Motors Run Hot

Editor:

We have more or less trouble with our motors heating. How hot can they safely get without being injured? I would like to see this discussed in your journal.

E. M. F.

What Are Direct Dyes?

Editor:

I would like to know what is the real meaning of the words direct dyes. Do sulphur colors come under this head?

I will be glad if you will take this up on your discussion page.

Second Hand.

Answer to B. G.

Editor:

In answer to G. B. I would say that a good cotton weaver in my opinion, should weigh from 550 to 600 bales per day.

Gringo.

Calcium Chloride.

Editor:

I notice that W. P. H. in his article last week, in giving the different properties of calcium chloride stated that it was deliquescent substance. Then further down in the same article was the following: "When used in size it is claimed that it causes the size to be more penetrating, and assists in drying and adds weight to the goods."

Now, Mr. Editor, it looks to me like the statements that calcium chloride is a deliquescent substance and that it assists in drying are incompatible. According to my dictionary a deliquescent substance is one that attracts moisture. Now, how a substance can both attract moisture and assist in drying is more than I can understand.

Georgia Bill.

Answer to Alabama.

Editor:

I see that Alabama wants to know how much a 3-inch single and a 3-inch double belt will pull. I think the following formula will give it to him.

For single belt:
Belt speed in feet
minutes \times width \times 55
=H. Power

33000

If belt is running at a speed of 900 feet per minutes
900 \times 3 \times 55

=4 1-2 horse power.

33000

For double belt:
Belt speed in feet
per Min. \times width \times 55 \times 1.6

3300

If belt is running at a speed of 900 feet per minute
900 \times 3 \times 55 \times 1.6

=7.2 horse power.

33000

Tight Pulley.

Answer to A. J. B.

Editor:

I would suggest the following to A. J. B. as a proper method of obtaining the weight of 1 yard of cloth. As I understand it, he wishes to figure the weight of a fabric 30 inches wide of 64x60 construction in which the warp is 30s and the filling 22s.

In figuring on the contraction of the warps and filling in a case of this kind, not having the goods in hand, the best we can do is to estimate them from fabrics of near the same construction that we have previously examined. The same also applies to the amount of size on the warp. Therefore in the following calculations we will consider that there is a contraction of 7 per cent in the warp and 4 per cent in the filling, and that the warp has 8 per cent added to its weight by sizing.

Figuring on this basis 1 yard or 36 inches in the cloth will really equal 36/.93 and 38.71 inches of warp. That is the warp was contracted by the interesting in weaving from 38.71 inches to 36 inches. In the same way 1 pick in this fabric 30 inches wide, instead of being 30 inches of filling really is 30/.96 or 38.25 inches of filling.

After obtaining the above the following is the calculation for the weight of filling in 1 yard of cloth.
60 \times 36 \times 31.25

=1014 lbs.

840 \times 22 \times 36

60 is the number of picks per inch, this multiplied by 36 gives the pick in 1 yard and this multiplied by 31.25 gives the number of inches of filling in 1 yard. This product divided by 36 gives the number of yards of filling in 1 yard of cloth. As 840 yards of No. 1 yarn equals 1 lb., 22 \times 840 yards of No. 22s yarn will equal 1 lb. We therefore divide by 22 \times 840 and get .1014, the number of lbs. of 22s filling in 1 yard of cloth.

The next thing to figure is the weight of warp in 1 yard of cloth. As there are 64 ends in 1 inch, in 30 inches there will be 1920 ends. To this we add 32 ends for salvage threads making 1952 ends. As the warp in 1 yard of cloth before weaving is 38.71 inches long, we multiply 1952 by 38.71 to get the inches of warp in a yard of cloth. This is then divided by 36 to get the yards of warp in a yard of cloth. By dividing this by 840 \times 30, the yards of 30s warp in 1 lb., we get the lbs. of 30s warp in 1 yard of cloth.
1952 \times 38.71

=.0833 lbs. warp.

840 \times 30 \times 36

To get the weight of the size added to the warp, we multiply .0833 by .08 and obtain .0066 lbs. as the weight of sizing in 1 yard of cloth. This added to the weight of the warps gives .0899 lbs. as the weight of the warp plus size. We now add the weight of the filling .1014 lbs. to the weight of the warp .0899 lbs.

and obtain .1913 lbs. as the weight of 1 yard of cloth. As 1 yard weighs .1913 lbs., 1/.1913 gives the number of yards of cloth to 1 lb., which is 5.23. The pounds can be changed to ounces very easily in the above calculation by multiplying by 16.

A quick method of finding the weight of a cloth from a small sample is to have a templet made exactly 3 inches square out of a piece of flat metal. Lay this templet on the fabric in line with the warp and filling and cut out a sample exactly 3 inches square. The weight of this sample should be carefully obtained in grains. The following calculation will then give the weight of 1 yard of cloth.

Weight of sample \times width \times length
in grains

9 \times 7000 = wt. in lbs. of 1 yd.

For example suppose piece cut out 3 inches square weighs 11.2 grains. Then calculating for the fabric we had above.

11.2 \times 30 \times 36 =.1920 lbs.

9 \times 7000

1

=5.21 yards.

.1920

to 1 lb. If it is desired to calculate the weight in ounces instead of pounds 437 1-2 should be substituted for 7000 in the above formula.

North State.

Electric Contracts.

(Continued from Page 8.)

ty of spare power should not be charged as heavily as the same demand coming during the peak of the days' load. This form of metering is not common and ought to be demanded by those customers whose demand is at "off peak" time.

The load factor rarely appears in any meter bill, as it can be taken care of in demand charges so as not to appear and become a cause of controversy. Whenever there is which will be as convenient as the any attempt made to compare an electrically driven mill with a steam driven one there will almost inevitably be a discussion of the "horse power year" and "kilowatt year," usual description of the size of a piece of chalk.

Closely connected with the common "service charge" is a charge for special or expensive construction necessary for the customer which might become useless if power were not bought for a number of years. Oftentimes this charge is embodied in the price made conditional to the signing of a long time contract, or a time contract with a definite specified payment if the contract is terminated previous to its expiration.

Such contracts may become complicated by provisions allowing the adding of a future customer who would use a part of the special construction. For example, a long transmission line might be built to serve a large power user and after several years another user might be found, or another plant built and if

taken as a business chance which can be covered by liability insurance, or by an agreed upon sum of money as "liquidated damages" for the termination of the power contract and to be protected by an exchange of insurance policies. The power company has the advantage here, as it could get another customer quicker than the mill could get any other power supply, as there would be no competitor.

When power is transmitted by alternating currents it is nearly always found that with the usual types of motors, lines and appliances that there are times when the current actually flowing through the conducting system is not at all proportional to or commensurate with the transmitted energy. Under the changing conditions of the usual commercial service this idle or false current varies from a negligible to an extremely serious amount.

The name given to the cause of this condition is "power factor." An engineer friend of the author defines it as "something that bedevils the dynamo," others often use the worse language, but a careful engineer says the power factor is the percentage ratio between the true energy and the apparent energy and that the true energy is always less than it would seem to be if judged by the current actually flowing. The more nearly 100 per cent the power factor is, the better; it averages between 80 per cent and 95 per cent under good conditions and under bad conditions may fall to 50 per cent; when at 71 per cent the current is twice what it would be at 100 per cent power factor, and the capacity of lines, transformers and the like is taxed as heavily as it would be with two consumers having 100 per cent, yet the purchased kilowatt hours are but those of one.

As the effect of low power factor is to render all of the electrical machinery of the company of less capacity for developing real energy and of less efficiency, there is a tendency to make a charge for it in the rates. As the average man cannot see why he should pay for something he doesn't get, some companies prefer not to make an open charge for poor power factor but to incorporate it together with the service charge, in the rate quoted.

If this charge can be properly and clearly explained it is a fair charge to make, because it is possible to so buy and operate motors as to make a very material difference in the current demand, and if there is an advantage to be received by the purchaser he will try to get a better layout.

(Continued Next Week.)

A Steady Enlargement.

"I understand Col. Flushby gave a good account of himself in the war." "So he did, and has been giving a better one ever since."—Baltimore Sun.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MAY 7

Isle of Palms Next.

Now that the Textile Machinery Exhibit and the meetings of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is over we can turn our attention more to the big meeting of the Southern Textile Association which is to be held at the Isle of Palms, S. C., on June 12th and 13th.

We always enjoy the meetings of the Southern Textile Association more than any other and it is a fact that more actual manufacturers of cotton attend its meeting than those of any other association.

Special rates have been secured for the meeting this year and as a more pleasant meeting point could not be found anywhere, we predict a record attendance will be found at the Isle of Palms.

The program committee has about completed its work and expect to be able to make an announcement next week.

The annual election of officers is to be held at Isle of Palms and that fact will lend additional interest to the meeting.

The Boston Exhibit.

About two hundred men from the South were present last week at the Textile Machinery Exhibit at Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., and we do not believe any one of them went away disappointed or regrets the expense or time required for the trip.

It was a great exhibition and while it was extremely expensive for the exhibitors it was money well expended for it brought to the attention of the cotton manufacturers both of the North and the South all of the latest improvements in cotton mill machinery and gave them an opportunity to make comparisons. On other pages in this issue will be found detailed descriptions of the leading exhibits.

It is impossible to review all of them here but we will mention a few of the items that were especially interesting to us.

While the exhibits of the Draper Co., Mason Machine Works, Stuart W. Cramer, G. M. Parks Co., Carrier Air Conditioning Co., and many others showed many refinements of machines and operation there were

no radical departure from former types. One of the most interesting features of the exhibition was the two waste systems as shown and exemplified by the Whittin Machine Works and which we have fully described elsewhere.

We regret that the other shops which have developed such systems could not have exhibited them also. The Saco-Lowell Shops did have such a system on exhibit at Newton Upper Falls, near Boston, and carried many visitors to see same.

Having long been an advocate of the filling wind on warp yarns, we were much interested in the Saco-Lowell spooler which was built to spool from filling bobbins.

Likewise having for a long time been interested in the proposition of conditioning yarn and filling we were interested in the Standard Condition System shown by the American Moistening Company and we predict that such a system will come into general use in Southern mills.

Those who have experienced the trouble and bad results from uneven mixing in of waste were much impressed with the double feed hopper on the Potter & Johnston lapper and one Southern mill man was so much impressed that he purchased the exhibited machine on the spot.

As an evidence of the hit made by the Cooleemee Quill Cleaner we cite the fact that they sold 26 machines during the week.

From the standpoint of cleanliness the traveling thread board cleaners shown on the Fales & Jenks frame and the Broomless Floor sweepers shown by Wm. Firth Co., were of much interest as was the card aspirator shown by Potter & Johnston.

The new fine goods loom of the Stafford Co., and the fact that every loom in the Crompton & Knowles exhibit was automatic, interested the weavers greatly.

The "Perambulator" shown by Barber & Colman and the American Warp Drawing, semi-automatic machines, for handling any number of harnesses, together with the Steele Heddle Mfg. Co., exhibit represented the latest word in drawing-in methods.

The latest development in variable speed motors were shown by the General Electric Co., and such motors were attached to the spinning frames in the Saco Lowell and Mason Machine Works exhibit.

The Universal Winding Co. also had a variable speed motor on a winder. The "Progressive Winder" shown by the Universal Winding Co. was something entirely new.

As this account is being written since our editor left Boston we can

not remember all of items that deserve special mention, but it is not our intention to slight anybody as special mention could be made of every exhibit.

The Textile Machinery Exhibition was a success in every way and the exhibitors, each and every one are due the thanks and appreciation, not only for making the exhibit but for the courtesy and untiring attention which they gave to all visitors.

We hope that the next exhibit will be held at Atlanta, Ga., so that more of the Southern cotton manufacturers may have an opportunity of attending.

National Cotton Exchange.

Representatives of the thirty-three cotton exchanges, and kindred organizations, represented in the National Cotton Conference, are in session this week at Augusta, Ga. While the cotton exchanges, spinners organizations and other cotton trades bodies will be represented by three delegates each, a great many other interested cotton men attended this week.

Cotton contracts will by no means be the only feature of the cotton business being acted upon by this gathering, though that has been one of the most important public questions under consideration during the past year. Modernizing the basic rules and regulations of the domestic cotton trade of the country possibly will be embraced in the recommendations to be adopted by the conference before its adjournment. All markets in which future contracts are dealt in will, in their mestic cotton trade of the country discussion at one time or another during the conference, and an evidence of the importance of the gathering, as seen by the cotton centers which control the cotton trade of the United States, is indicated in the fact that the two largest futures exchanges in the country, probably in combination the largest influence in that feature of the cotton trade in the world have sent their presidents at the head of their delegation.

The following are some of the questions before the meeting:

Methods and regulations of all cotton markets on which futures contracts are dealt in.

The standardization of cotton and the division of the cotton producing territory into divisions, to be known as "The Western Belt," the "Gulf Belt," the "Gulf" or "New Orleans" belt and the "Atlantic Standard." In this connection the discussion will include rules and regulations for handling cotton; mutual allowances, grades, weights and tare.

Arbitration and points at which contentions will be arbitrated will be fixed.

Shipments and deliveries to mills will be discussed and probably revised as to the regulations.

The rules and regulations for dealing with maritime associations will be discussed and probably revised.



ALBANY GREASE

gives better lubrication service at a lower cost on all kinds of mill machinery than anything else. Try it. Sample and cup will be sent. Your dealer sell Albany Grease.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY
708-10 Washington St. NEW YORK

CARDS,
DRAWING,

SPINNING
FRAMES,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. M. Gillis, not W. M. Gibbs, has become overseer of carding at the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

A. B. Sheppard has resigned as loom fixer at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

E. L. Taylor has returned to his position as loom-fixer at the Anderson (S. C.) Mills.

A. P. Wilson now has a position in the finishing department at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

H. W. Hersey has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Marion (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

C. R. Deaton has been promoted to night overseer of carding at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

W. W. Gregg, of Fayetteville, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Caswell Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Albert Wade has resigned his position in the office of the Neconsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

E. E. Barneycastle has resigned as second hand in carding at the Neconsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

J. Ross Cannon has been transferred from the office of the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., to the office of the company at Yorkville, N. C.

W. A. Graham Clark, Commercial Agent of the Department of Commerce is visiting his father, Judge Walter Clark, in Raleigh, N. C., after a second foreign tour on which he made special investigations into the conditions of the cotton goods trade.

James Munn, of New Bedford, Mass., has accepted the position of manager of the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

W. E. Armstrong has resigned his position at Cowpens, S. C., to become overseer carding at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

J. W. Smith has resigned as second hand in No. 1 spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

G. F. Hyde has been promoted to second hand in No. 1 spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

D. A. Jolly of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Lanett Cotton Mills, West Point, Ga.

Mott Hagar, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Dixie Mill, Mooresville, N. C.

W. H. Rogers, formerly of Hamer, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Marion (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. N. Darby has resigned as manager of the Brevard (N. C.) Mills, to become superintendent of the Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

G. D. McKeithan has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Neconsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

George W. Green has not resigned as overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Mills as was announced through error in our issue of April 16th.

Marion Singleterry has been transferred from night overseer of carding to day overseer of carding at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

E. C. Turner has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Fulton Bay and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

A. L. Burt has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Mack Boseman has resigned as overseer spinning at the Lumberton (N. C.) Mills and accepted a position with one of the mills at Danville, Va.

W. C. Simmons, of the Grendel Mill, Greenwood, S. C., has become become assistant superintendent of the Richmond Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

A. H. Hamilton, of the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Lumberton Mills, of that place.

Stephen D. Bennett has resigned as superintendent of the Neconsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C., to accept a similar position at one of the mills at Albemarle, N. C.

Clifton Corley, formerly of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the J. Frederick Houston Mill at Cumberland, N. C.

B. F. Williams, who has been overhauling at the Judson Mills, of Greenville, S. C., now has a similar position with the American Spinning Co., of the same place.

N. C. Roe has resigned as superintendent and manager of the Monticello (Ark.) Cotton Mills, to become agent of the Abingdon Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

A. F. Brannon has resigned as overseer spinning at the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

W. C. Wiggins has resigned as second hand in carding at the Arkwright (S. C.) Mills, to become overseer of carding at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Canebrake Mills,

Uniontown, Ala.

C. E. Beale.....Superintendent
W. T. Combz.....Carder
F. E. Russell.....Spinner
Robt. Flowers.....Yard Overseer
H. C. Felts.....Master Mechanic



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Arista Mills have placed an order with Potter & Johnston for a breaker lapper with double hopper feed, the small hopper being for waste.

Rockingham, N. C.—The Hannah Pickett Mills will place in operation for electric drive in its mills thirty-eight new motors ranging from 3 h. p. to 20 h. p., the order for all of which has been placed with the General Electric Company.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—The new Pasquotank Hosiery Mills have decided to erect a 100x50 foot brick building, one story high. They will receive bids until May 15 for the building. The plant as previously noted, will be equipped for a daily capacity of 300 dozen pairs of hose.

Columbia, S. C.—The Columbia Mills, manufacturers of duck, according to a statement by Agent Singleton Green, of the company, have a contract with the government for tent duck cloth that will require about three weeks to fill.

Landrum, S. C.—It is understood that the inducements offered by the town to those who are contemplating the erection of a weave mill have been accepted and that work will begin in a few days on the building.

Anderson, S. C.—All information presented to the directors of the Gluck Mill at a meeting held last week seemed to indicate that the affairs of the mill are in fine shape. The directors met at the mill office and went over every feature of the work now under way by this mill and said that they found things in splendid shape.

Among the well known mill men in the city for the meeting and taking an active part in all the questions considered was W. H. Wellington of Boston, the president of the mill, while Francis B. Sears, the secretary and treasurer of the mill, was also present.

At this meeting of the stockholders the following board of directors was elected for the coming year: W. H. Wellington, C. E. Riley, Francis B. Sears, T. O. Nicholson, J. Louis Cray, N. B. Sullivan, R. S. Ligon, J. R. Vandiver and R. E. Ligon. In turn the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the institution for the next year: W. H. Wellington, president; J. R. Vandiver, vice president; Francis B. Sears, secretary and treasurer, and Robert E. Ligon, general manager.

Greenville, S. C.—The Camperdown Mills and the Union Bleachery will answer in the state courts the charge of violating Section 772 of the state code, which section prohibits the putting of matter poisonous to fish in the streams. It is alleged in the warrants that these two firms allow substances deadly to fish to flow into the Reedy river.

The warrants were sworn out before Magistrate Stradley by V. F. Funderburk, assistant to Chief Game Warden Richardson. The warrant alleges that the defendants "did unlawfully, wilfully violate section 772 of the criminal code by casting into and permitting to flow into one of the inland waters, to wit, Reedy river, impurities that are poisonous to fish and destructive to their spawn."

The warrants in the two cases were identical in their accusations.

A. J. Graham, of the Camperdown Mill said that his company would fight the case.

Wilmington, N. C.—A judicial inquiry is being conducted by the city council to ascertain whether or not the Bellwill Cotton Mills has been using water from the city mains for which it has not been paying the city and, if so, when the use first begun and how much has been used per day during this period, the purpose being to arrive at approxi-

mate amount of a claim to be pushed against the company. The water and sewerage department conducted an investigation which led to the belief that the city water was being used by the cotton mills.

John D. Bellamy, president of the mills and attorney for the corporation, was present and offered to aid the council in any way possible for the fullest and most thorough investigation, saying that he would waive all rights he might have under law and permit witnesses summoned from the mills to testify and also stated that he would produce for the inspection of the council the books of the company if desired. He stated that he did not like the intimation that had been given out by the department of water and sewerage that his company had tapped the water mains and was intentionally using the city water without paying for it. He also attacked the council for letting him get his first information of proposed inquiry through the newspapers instead of communicating with him as soon as it had obtained information to base suspicion that the city water supply was being wrongfully used by the mills. When Councilman Loughlin reminded him that he had mailed him a bill last Tuesday night for \$3,000 back water rent, sending him one personally and as well as one to the Bellwill Mills, and that further all the officers and employees at the mill were aware of the investigation made at the plant Tuesday afternoon by the councilman and employees of the water and sewerage department. Mr. Bellamy stated that he received the bill along with a mass of other mail and not looking at it carefully thought it was for \$30, which is about the amount the city charges the company for two-inch pipe run into the plant to afford fire protection. The case has not yet been settled.

Textile School Opens For Summer.

The Textile Industrial institute, located at Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., opened its first summer session this week with the largest enrollment of boarding students in the history of the institution. Thirty seven young men and women are now lodged in the recently completed Hammond hall, one of the handsomest dormitories of its kind in the state. While a catalogue has not been issued in two years and has no effort towards drumming students has been carried on in a like period, the building is already pretty well full, and the management foresees an early demand for another building. D. F. Camak, president, is very enthusiastic over the good opening, as some misgivings had been felt about the advisability of attempting to run the school in the summer. Unlike other schools, this institution gives only two months as holiday, the month of April and the month of August, and two weeks for Christmas.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

John P. Marston

Gum Tragasol
Kerston Softener
Bleaching Assistant
Bleachers Blue

247 Atlantic Ave.

Boston

PURO

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubbler Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

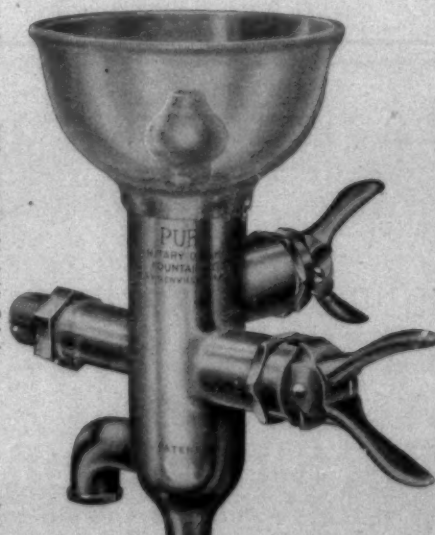
SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Box Party in New York.

On Monday night, April 27th, the following men enjoyed a box party at one of the leading New York theatres, the play being Potash & Pulmutter: M. O. Alexander, Supt. Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Cannon, Supt. Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; T. J. Digby, Supt. Molohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.; J. J. Bradley, agent Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.; E. N. Sitton, Prest. Pendleton Mfg. Co., Autura, S. C.; A. B. Carter, Victor Shaw Rring Traveler So., Athens, Ga.; J. S. Palmer, W. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Greenville, S. C.; J. W. Horner, with W. H. Bigleow, Atlanta, Ga.; A. St Onge, Brown-St Onge Co., Providence, R. I.; J. M. Davis, Supt. Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills; and David Clark, editor Southern Textile Bulletin.

Crompton-Knowles Entertained.

On Friday of last week a large number of the mill men who were attending the Textile Machinery Exhibit went to Worcester, Mass., to inspect the shops of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, and were entertained at a dinner by that company. S. B. Alexander, Jr., and E. T. Garsed of Charlotte, N. C., were in charge of the party.

Mill Overseer is Not Located.

Relatives of W. E. Poole, the cloth room overseer in Whitney (S. C.) Mills, who mysteriously disappeared from his home Tuesday night of last week, believe that the man is in Atlanta, and that his brother, J. K. Poole, recently of Gaffney, is with him. No word has been received from the missing man, and so far as can be ascertained no effort is being made to locate him.

A report came from Whiney that W. E. Poole left Spartanburg on train No. 35 going south, Tuesday night, and it has been stated that J. K. Poole left Gaffney on the same train. The Gaffney connection with the story is taken from the Gaffney Ledger as follows:

"The strange disappearance of W. E. Poole, overseer of the cloth room of the Whitney Mills, in Spartanburg, which occurred Tuesday night, may possibly be connected with the disappearance of J. K. Poole, his brother, from this city at the same time.

"When it became known that W. E. Poole had disappeared, leaving a note stating that it was his intention to commit suicide and giving instructions concerning the disposition of his body, an attempt was made to get in communication with J. K. Poole, of this city. It was then discovered that Gaffney's Mr. Poole had also disappeared, taking his family with him. No word has been received from him or his family, but



Keeping the Textile Plant Young

is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.,

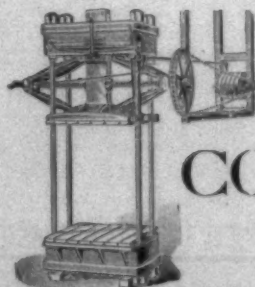
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

THE "STANDARD"

BALING PRESS



FOR

COTTON MILLS

AS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

No. 104 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG

since J. K. Poole took his family with him, it is commonly supposed that he merely wished to change his residence and so left the city without telling anyone about it."

To Manufacture Bobbins and Spools.

The Avery Bobbin Co., of Montezuma, N. C., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, and will engage in the manufacture of bobbins, spools and skewers. The incorporators of the new concern are E. M. Hodgkin, C. W. Pearson and E. C. Guy.

Hard Yarn Spinners to Curtail.

A meeting of the Hard Yarn Spinners was held in Charlotte on Wednesday and it was voted to curtail one-third for the next 90 days. The mills reserved the right to curtail by either stopping one-third of their machinery or stopping for two days each week.

A resolution was also passed that no yarns should be sold at less than profitable prices for the next 30 days.

New Universal Winding Company

Representative.

S. F. Owens of Boston, Mass., has been sent to Charlotte, N. C., by the Universal Winding Co., to be associated with A. L. Jackson as Southern representative. Chas. W. Pierce who has temporarily been acting as Southern representative, will return to his former position at the Boston office. Mr. Pierce is very popular with the Southern cotton manufacturers and they will regret to learn that he is to leave, but we welcome Mr. Owens as his successor.

Whitmire Man is Shot at Greenwood.

Will Stanley, a young cotton mill operative, was shot Sunday morning at Greenwood, S. C., by W. Cal Stroud, also a mill operative from Whitmire, and died at 11 o'clock at a Greenwood hospital from the effect of the pistol wound. The bullet entered the chin and crashed through to the base of the brain. From the testimony adduced at the inquest it appears that L. P. Stroud and Will Loveless decided Saturday night to come to Greenwood from Whitmire. On their way to the depot they met Will Stanley and persuaded him to come with them. They arrived about 3 o'clock in the morning and were met by W. Cal Stroud, the man who did the killing. In the testimony it was stated that the young men had three pints of whiskey. A quarrel started over Stanley's having carried a pistol. After a few words a scuffle started and shortly afterward W. Cal Stroud shot Stanley. He was carried to the hospital and died about 11 o'clock. Stroud, who did the shooting, and Loveless, a witness, are both in jail.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Taken as a whole last week the cotton goods market was quiet. Drills and sheetings were soft in spots and buyers will not take anything they do not call for. Prices on some of the print cloth constructions have eased off again. Small duplicate orders for fancy printed cloths continued to come in last week and made up the greater part of the sales of wash fabrics for nearby use.

There was a noticeable improvement in orders coming forward during last week from different sections of the South. Weather conditions have been more favorable for moving summer merchandise and retailers are calling for additional supplies from jobbers in New York. Aside from the slightly better demand for summer merchandise, little change was seen in the market last week. Some houses had calls for filling in orders and there were more inquiries for goods on forward contracts.

Government contracts, on account of the Mexican trouble, continued to cause much discussion in the textile trade. As a result, the operations of speculators in ducks, notably army duck, for tent and other purposes, leading handlers of these lines have stiffened their prices considerably. Officially the Government has called for nothing in the way of supplies, but intimations have been received in the trade for duck manufacturers to hold themselves in readiness to supply Government needs should they be called upon. The rumors have undoubtedly strengthened the duck markets. However, the other parts of the market have not been affected by the strengthening of the duck markets, and until large orders are placed, it is not expected that any particular effect will be noticed.

The gray goods market is very quiet with prices easy, 60-48s are quoted at 4 1-4 cents, 38 1-2 inch 64-60s have sold at 4 15-16 cents, 27 inch 64-60s have sold at 3 1-4 cents. 72-76s are quoted at 6 3-8 cents. 80 squares sold at 7 cents, and in some cases can be had at slightly under that price.

This has been the quietest week during the last year in the Fall River print cloth market, with trading extremely dull and inquiry very light. Orders placed by buyers were usually in small lots and for spots and quick delivery. The total sales, brokers report, will not exceed 50,000 pieces for the week, the lowest week's business recorded in a year, at least.

Manufacturers express keen disappointment at the failure of conditions to improve. For many weeks now with no more than one or two exceptions, trading has been light and the mills have been holding out hopes from week to week that there would be a change. It was expected that buyers and converters would abandon at any time their piecemeal policy and contract for goods a considerable period ahead. In this belief the mill men have been disap-

pointed and talk of curtailment which has been going on for the last few weeks now is heard stronger than ever. Manufacturers are as yet discussing this only informally, but they do not hesitate to say that a curtailment policy must be put into effect here very soon unless there is a decided improvement in market conditions and they no longer appear optimistic about this condition developing.

There was little pressing for concessions, however, where goods were wanted quickly. Prevailing prices were paid without hesitation. Only immediate needs were covered in this way and very few contracts were placed. What goods have been contracted for ahead are for delivery not later than the middle of July.

Sateens continued quiet, although there was still some effort made to secure concessions, but this was resisted by the mills.

Prices in New York were as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in, std	3 5-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 3-8	3 7-16
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-8	—
Gray gds, 39-in, 68v72s	5 3-8	—
38 1-2-in, standard	5 1-8	5 1-4
Brown drills, standard	8	—
Sheeting, So., std	8	—
3-yard	7 1-4	—
4-yard, 56x60s	6	6 1-8
4-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	5 3-8	—
5-yard, 48x52s	5	—
Denim, 9-ounce	14	17
Stark, 9-ounce, duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	—	—
inch, duck	16 1-2	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	13 1-2	—
Standard, fancy print	5 1-4	—
Standard, gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	8	9 3-4
Kid finished cambrics	4 3-4	—

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks:

In thousand bales.	
In sight for week	92
In sight same 7 days last year	103
In sight for the month	4
In sight same date last year	2
In sight for season	1,379
In sight same date last year	1,312
Pt. receipts for season	9,824
Pt. receipts same date last y'r	9,359
Overland to mills and Canada	
for season	1,052
do same date last year	1,008
So. mill takings for season	2,600
do. same date last year	2,429
Interior stocks in excess of	
September 1	323
do last year	331
Statement of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	5,287
do last week	5,442
do same date last year	4,617
Of this the total American this week	3,295
do last week	3,414
do last year	3,164

Gabe—Why was Jaggs fired?
Steve—He was loaded.—Ex.

Capital, Labor and Factory Site Waiting for a Textile Industry

A hustling North Carolina county seat town offers liberal inducements to those experienced in establishing and successfully operating a textile industry.

High-class labor is available locally—liberal stock subscriptions will be made and a factory site is offered free.

The Southern Railway furnishes excellent freight and passenger service.

For particulars refer to File 47178 and writing

M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

Room 129

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Washington, D. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

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BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

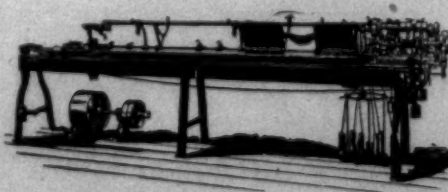
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R.I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for splicing frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market here last week was the duller of the season. There were some spot sales of as high as 50,000 pounds, but generally the sales were for small lots and the aggregate volume of business was not large. The accumulation of yarns continues large, and shows no signs of decreasing, and is now said to be larger than for any time in five years.

Some of the manufacturers of light weight underwear say there is some improvement shown in their lines. Some of the knitters reported that their business last week was the best of the season and that duplicate business was better than was looked for. Sales of 24s Southern frame spun were made for 23 1-2 to 25 1-2 cents for spot and quick deliveries. Sales of the coarse numbers were made on the basis of 20 and 20 1-2 cents for 10s.

Combed yarns had another poor week. The demand for both single and ply was very light. The call for lisle yarn was also small. In some cases where manufacturers use both carded and combed yarns and had a larger quantity of carded yarns delivered.

Some dealers expressed the opinion that there was a decided change for the better in the carded yarn situation last week. They claim this is shown in the fact that a number of manufacturers accepted deliveries for the first time last week in a month and in each case took more than their usual amount. They claim that the fact that they asked for deliveries shows that they have used up whatever stocks they had at the mills.

Southern Single Skeins.

8s	18 1-2-19
10s	19 —20
12s	20 —20 1-2
14s	21 —
16s	21 1-2
20s	22 1-2-23
26s	24 —
30s	26 —

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	18 1-2-19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	20 —20 1-2
14s	20 1-2-21
16s	20 1-2-21 1-2
20s	22 3-4-23
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2
30s	25 3-4-26 1-4
40s	30 1-2
50s	36 —36 1-2
60s	44 —44 1-2

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	20 1-2
8-4 slack	20 —
8-3-4 hard twist	18 1-2-19

Southern Single Warps:

8s	19 —19 1-2
10s	20 1-2-20 1-2
12s	20 1-2
14s	21 —
16s	21 1-2-22
20s	22 1-2-23
24s	24 —
26s	24 —25
30s	26 —
40s	31 —

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	19 —19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	20 —20 1-2
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	22 —22 1-2
20s	23 —
24s	24 —24 1-2
26s	25 —
30s	25 —

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone:

8s	20 —
10s	20 1-2-21 1-2
12s	21 —21 1-2
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	22 —22 1-2
18s	22 1-2-23
20s	23 —23 1-2
30s	25 —
30s	26 —
40s	31 —
50s	37 —
60s	46 —

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

36s	29 1-2-30
40s	32 —
50s	37 —
22s	23 1-2-24
24s	24 —24 1-2
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	26 —
22s	25 —25 1-2
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 —26 1-2
30s	27 —27 1-2

Two-Ply Carder Peeler in Skeins:

20s	30 1-2-31
24s	32 —
30s	34 —35
40s	40 —
50s	40 —
50s	46 —
50s	46 —47
60s	53 —54

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31 —
24s	32 —32 1-2
30s	35 —35 1-2
40s	39 —40
50s	45 —46
60s	52 —53
70s	60 —
80s	69 —70

What is the composition ordinarily of furnace coal. I have heard a good deal about chemical tests for coal and would like to know what would be tested for in such a case.

Engineer.

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
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South Carolina and Georgia Mill

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Stocks.

Bid. Asked

Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	150	153
Anderson Cot. M., S. C. pfd	90	
Aragoa Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Anderson Cot. M., com.	20	
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	105
Brandon Mills, S. C.	70	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	120	110
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	105	115
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	55	No
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	82 1/2	
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	78	85
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	78	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	72	
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	20	
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	125	
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	61	60
Gainesville C. M., Ga. com.	75	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	80	
Glenn-Lowry M. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-L. M. Co., S. C., pfd.	72 1/2	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	48	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pfd	No	
Graniteville M. Co., S. C.	100	
Greenwood Cot. M., S. C.	49	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	97	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	116	
Inman Mills, S. C.	101	
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	90	101
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pfd	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	125	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	75	
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	112	
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	150	
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Olympia Mills, S. C. 1 pfd		
Orangeburg M. Co., pfd	90	
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	81	
Arista		
Alphine, pfd		100
Avon		
Brown, com		115
Brown, pfd		100
Cabarrus		210
Cannop		150
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.		100
Chadwick-Hoskins, com		85
Chronicle		160
Cliffside		190 195
Dakota		125
Dixie		160
Entwistle		100 115
Efird		115 121
Erwin, com.		155
Erwin, pfd.		102 105
Flint Mill		200 234
Gibson		109 111
Gray Mfg. Co.		130
Henrietta		127
Highland Park		190
Highland Park, pfd.		102
Imperial		130
Kesler		140
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd.		85
Loray, com		10
Lowell		200
Majestic		150
Paola		70
Patterson		129
Raleigh		85
Vance		70
Washington		100
Wiscasset		150
Ottaray Mills, S. C.		
Oconee, com		100
Oconee, pfd		100&int.
Pacolet, com.		103
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.		100&int.
Parker, com.		6
Parker, pfd.		30
Parker Cot. M. Co., guar		85 90
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.		115
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.		95 100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.		140 145
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.		92
Richland C. M., pfd.		
Riverside Mills, S. C.		25
Roanoke Mills, N. C.		140 160
Saxon Mills		115 120
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.		45 52
Spartan Mills		116
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		
Tucapau Mills, S. C.		280
Union-Buffalo M. 1st pfd		35
Union-Buffalo, 2d pfd.		5 10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals M. Co., S. C.		70
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.		61
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd		35
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.		95
Williamston Mills, S. C.		95
Woodruff Cot. M., S. C.		95 100
Woodside Cot. M., S. C.		
Williamston Cot. M., pfd		85

Personal Items

J. P. White has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

W. F. Honeycutt has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

W. F. O'Pry has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dan River Mill, Schoolfield, Va., to accept a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

H. T. Hannah, from the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., has become second hand in spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

B. R. Dabbs has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., to become traveling representative for the Arabol Mfg. Co., of New York. He will travel Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, with headquarters at Atlanta.



Commonwealth Hotel

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass

Offers room with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up, which includes free use of public shower baths

Nothing to Equal This in New England

Rooms with private baths for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$1.00 per day and up.

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Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

THE FELTON BRUSHES



We Make "The Little Green Comber Duster"

D. D. FELTON BRUSH COMPANY
Manufacturers and Repairers, ATLANTA, GA.

Bradford Soluble Grease



TRADE MARK

UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Have You noticed the

**SOLID
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Loom Har-
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The loops of our loom harnesses are filled with varnish, every one, and are as solid as the best varnish can make them. This prevents the eyes from working loose and breaking the warp threads which means better weaving and more of it.

GARLAND
MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine

"Is this a first class restaurant?"
"Oh, yes," answered the waiter,
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By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is **ALL SIZING** and absolutely no water used in its manufacture.

Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

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Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment

Jacquard Fixer Wanted.

Wanted a good Jacquard loom fixer for about 90 days. 14 looms to section, pay \$2.00 per day. Address P. O. Box 215, Fountain Inn, S. C.

Advertiser would like to get in touch with a first-class fixer for Davis and Furber Cards working cotton waste. To a steady competent man, and no other need apply, good wages will be paid. Address No. 1040, this office.

For Sale.

300 sets loom harness 1210 eyes per shade spread on 44-inches, 2 shades per set, or 2420 eyes to set, for 60 pick in sley, 300 reeds to match. Also 1 cloth stamping machine, made by Saco-Lowell Shops. The machine has never been run. The harness and reeds have never been taken out of boxes and crates. The harness are cable twine, made by Andrews Loom Reed and Harness Co., Spartanburg, S. S. Address M, care Textile Bulletin.

Beamers Wanted.

Want one or two long chain beamers. Piece work and good wages paid. Address No. 1045, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Roller Shop Wants Location.

Wanted—A good stand for a roller shop to do piece work. Prefer a community nearby mills which have no shops close. Have 12 years experience as roller coverer and can give best references. All who are not getting their work promptly write for further information. Address "Roller Shop," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Fore Sale.

For Sale at sacrifice figures, in whole or in part, Power Plant Machinery, consisting of:

One 750 H. P. Cross Compound Corliss Engine.

One C. H. Wheeler surface condenser and pump.

Two 150 H. P. return tubular high pressure boilers.

One 25 K. W. lighting generator and 40 H. P. Liddell engine.

One 85'x4' heavy steel stack and breecher.

One main driving belt and generator driving belt.

1000 feet miscellaneous mill shafting.

164 bearings and hangers.

192 cast iron pulleys ranging from 28 to 40 inches diameter.

Equipment in excellent condition. Can now be seen in operation. Confer with Yaddin River Power Company, Acting Sales Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted to Buy.

Wanted: Second hand warper with ball and linker attachment. Athens Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed as overseer of carding, but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 643.

WANT position as superintendent of a good mill at a reasonable salary. Have had long experience and always made good, can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 644.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but prefer to change. Long experience on plain and fancy weaving and good references. Address No. 645.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but wish to change for good. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 646.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish larger mill. Am expert carder and have had long experiences as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 647.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 648.

WANT position as superintendent in mill from 5,000 to 25,000 spindles. 20 years experience in carding and spinning on Nos. 8's to 60's. Both carded and combed peeler yarns; all kinds of cotton. White and colored weaving and

hosiery yarns. Will not consider anything under \$4.00 a day. Am now employed as spinner in a 15,000 hosiery yarn mill. Address No. 649.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Have excellent references from present and past employers. Address No. 650.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 36. Sober and of good habits. Understand care of machinery, management of help and am hustler for production. 24 years experience. Address No. 651.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 652.

WANT position as superintendent or would take position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had long experience in carding and spinning and have erected machinery for about 6 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 653.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 654.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 655.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Am a textile graduate. Address No. 656.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 657.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address 658.

A GOOD CARDER who quit the mill a year ago and took a canvassing position for his health now wishes to get into correspondence with the manager of some good mill needing his services. Will not consider less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 659.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$4.00 per day. 8 years experience as overseer of weaving and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 660.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given entire satisfaction. Reason

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for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experience from ground up on both white and colored goods. Address No. 661.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience and can get results. Can give former employers as references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 662.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always given satisfaction. Would prefer mill in South Carolina. Fine reference. Address No. 663.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but want larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 664.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of New England mills but wish to move South. Experienced on fine goods. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 665.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 666.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 667.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 668.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 669.

WANT position as receiver of cotton for cotton mill by young man with 10 years experience handling cotton. Can class, weigh, check, or do anything there is to do with cotton. Also had some experience in cotton mill office. Satisfactory references furnished from my past and present employers. Write No. 670.

If you want to eliminate "mill seconds"

TRADE MARK
NON-FLUID OIL
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

is the one lubricant that will help you do it. A large tree sample will quickly prove this. Send for it.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill, or weaver and designer. Long experience on both white and colored, plain and fancy goods. Fine references. Address No. 671.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change on 10 days notice. Address No. 672.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or finishing. Long experience as weaver. Am expert cloth room and finisher man. Experienced in finishing colored goods. Address No. 673.

ROLL COVERER wants position in South Carolina at not less than \$2.00 per day. Have had 12 years experience. Am married and strictly sober. Address No. 674.

WANT position as designer and master mechanic in small mill. Can handle steam or water power. Can not consider less than \$250. Best of references. Address No. 675.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 676.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 677.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 678.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in good mill. Age 39 and have family of mill help. Good references from present employers. Address No. 679.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but want larger mill. Have run carding and spinning in large mills and always given satisfaction. Address No. 680.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 681.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 30 years experience in weave room. 15 years as overseer on drills, etc. Can handle any kind of loom, but prefer Draper. Good manager of help. Address No. 682.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Good reference from former employers, including my last job. Address No. 683.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers. Address No. 684.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 37. Have had 15 years experience in cloth room and overseer in present cloth room for 10 years. Mill with over 80,000 spindles and 2,000 looms. Can give best of references. Address No. 685.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 686.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always gave satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory reason for leaving. Good references. Address No. 687.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Employed at present and getting good production, but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 688.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill of from 10,000 to 20,000 spindles or second hand in large mill. Age 33. Married. Sober and steady worker. Best of references. Address No. 689.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill on either white or colored work. Have held present job as superintendent 6 years. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 690.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Would accept position as traveling salesman. Can furnish fine references both as to character and ability. Address No. 691.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 692.

HIGH GRADE carder wishes to make a change 25 years experience in mill 10 years as overseer. A cloth and successful record can be shown from my present and past employers. 39 years old; have a family. Can come on reasonable notice. Address No. 693.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 24 years experience in mill. 5 years in present position. Can give fine references. Address No. 694.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in successful mill but want larger mill. Have good experiences and can furnish best of references. Address No. 695.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in good size room at not less than \$2.00 per day. Can furnish good references. Address No. 696.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Age 43. Married. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Can give last job as reference. Address No. 697.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemicals or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 698.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. 18 years on dyeing and bleaching warps and raw stock all colors. Also experienced on sizing warps. Good references. Address No. 699.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 50,000 spindle mill on weaving or yarn. 25 years experience in carding and spinning on No. 2's to 50's both carded and peeler, white and colored work. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 700.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill or overseer of large card room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 701.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 702.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change on account of location. Age 30. Married. 16 years experience in carding. References from present and past employers. Address No. 703.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed as overseer of weaving on fancy goods and can give present employers as reference. Also experienced designer. Address No. 704.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, cloth room or designing. Am expert designer and experienced on fine dobby and jaquard goods, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 705.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have held present position 2 years and give satisfaction, but want larger job. Age 39. Can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 706.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have had good experience and references are A-1. Address No. 707.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 708.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 709.

WANT position as master mechanic 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 710.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on hosiery yarns. Am considered a good manager of help. Last employer is my reference. Address No. 711.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience both as overseer and as machinery overhauler. Can come on short notice. Address No. 712.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 713.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been in present position for 14 years. Can handle any class of work, fine or coarse, white or colored, plain or fancy. Good references. Address No. 714.

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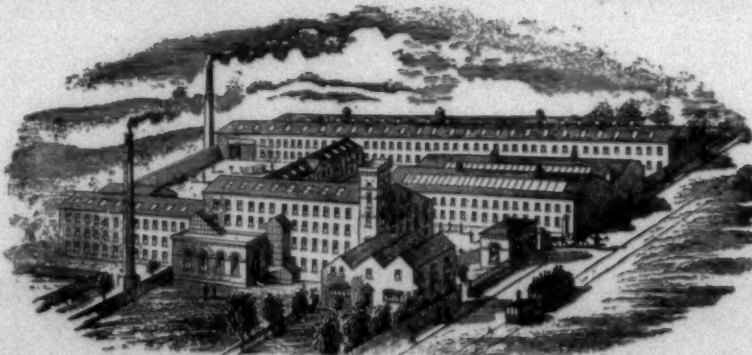
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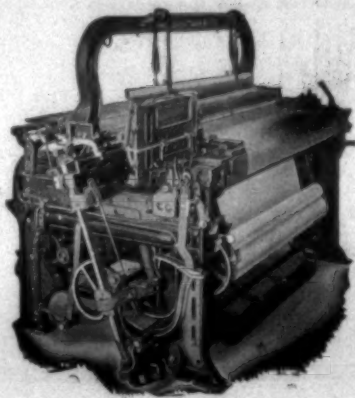
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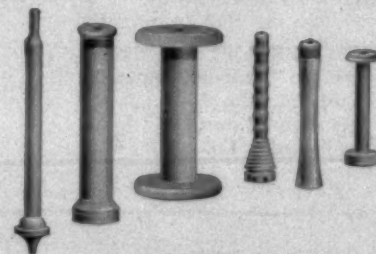
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